Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 13, 1841. { NUMBER 19.

TERMS:

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Weekly Almanac for July, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.			
13 Tuesday,	50 4	10 7				
14 Wednesday,	50 4	10 7	FOR JULY, 1841.			
15 Thursday,	50 4	10 7		D.	H.	M.
16 Friday,	51 4	9 7	Full Moon,	3	1	12 E.
17 Saturday,	51 4	9 7	First Quarter,	25	3	5 M.
18 Sunday,	52 4	8 7	New Moon,	18	8	57 M.
19 Monday.	52 4	8 7	First Quarter,	11	3	14 E.

THE M'LEOD CASE.

SPEECH OF

Mr. Benton, of Missouri,

In the United States Senate, June 14, 1841—On the motion of Mr. Rives to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to our foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BENTON believed that the gentleman whose correspondence was the subject of discussion, and who might be considered chiefly interested in it, (the Secretary of State,) would have no objection to this discussion; neither to its character, nor the time it would consume. That gentleman had done, at a former extra session, infinitely more than it was proposed to do now. Mr B. spoke of the extra session of May, 1813, called by Mr. Madison to provide means of carrying on the war, and so large a proportion of which was consumed in partisan attacks upon the character and measures of the Administration. Mr. B. was a young man at that time, a visiter at Washington, and often took his stand among other visiters in the crowded and heated lobby of the House. Standing in that place, he saw a Representative from the State of New Hampshire, now the Secretary State, [Mr. Webster,] submit his celebrated resolutions against the administration of Mr. Madison; and during the month which he remained at Washington, he heard these resolutions debated, day in and day out, by the whole phalanx of the Federal party, to the exclusion of the business for which Congress was called together, and to the delay of the supplies which the invaded and bleeding condition of the country so imperiously demanded. He heard the mover of the resolutions deliver his withering denunciations against his own Government; he saw him followed by the solid column of the Federal battalion then in the House, he saw the Democracy, patient and forbearing, giving them all the time they would ask, and all the scope they would take; and no one availed himself more fully of Democratic forbearance than the mover of the resolutions himself. He had time and scope to his heart's content in attacking his own Government, and that in time of war, and at a called session of Congress. The recollection of this must have its effect upon the mind of him who was then the subjest of so much forbearance. He must be willing, that those who please should have their time and scope, (at this extra session of Congress, called in time of peace to take snap judgments on the American people,) to arraign an act of his, in which, now as near thirty years ago, he has the misfortune to appear on the wrong side of his country's cause.

Mr. B. said the history of our country contained a warning lesson to gentlemen who take the side of a foreign country against their own: he alluded to the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, seized among the Seminole Indians in 1818, and hung as outlaws and pirates by the orders of General Jackson. The news of that execution was heard with joy by the American people, who considered these Englishmen as a thousand times more culpable than the wretched savages whom they stimulated to the murder of women and children, and had abandoned their own country, and the white race to which they belonged, to join savages against a country with which their own Government was at peace. The country heard the news of the execution with joy: they approved the act of General Jackson. Not so with the politicians—the politicians of the Federal school especially. They condemned it; partisan presses attacked it; and when Congress met, committees of each House of Congress reported against it—loudly condemned it—and were followed by a crowd of speakers. All the phrases now heard in claiming exemption for McLeod, and bewailing his fate, were then heard in deploring the fate of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Violation of the laws of nations, inhuman, unworthy of the nineteenth century, shocking to humanity, barbarous,---uncivilized,--subjecting us to reprisals, and even to war from England—drawing upon us the reproaches of Christendom, and even the wrath of Heaven: such were the holyday phrases with which the two Houses of Congress then resounded. To hear what was said, and it would seem that the British lion would be instantly upon us.—We were taught to tremble for the return news from England. Well! it came! and what was it? Not one word from the British Government against the act of Jackson! Not the scrape of a pen from a Minister on the subject! Not a word in Parliament except the unsupported complaint of some solitary member—just enough to show, by the indifference with which it was received, that the British House of Commons had no condemnation to pronounce upon the conduct of General Jackson. Their silence justified him in England, while committees and orators condemned him here; and this justification from abroad, in a case where two Englishmen were actually hanged, should be a warning to gentlemen how they should commit themselves in a case where an Englishman is merely in the hand of justice, and has nothing to fear from "*God and the country,*" if he is as innocent as he now alledges, and as humanity would wish him to be.

Gen. Jackson was right, and the committees and orators who condemned him were wrong. He was right in the law and in the application of the law. He had no musty volumes of national law to refer to in the swamps of Florida; and he needed none. He had the laws of nature, and of nations, in his heart. He had an American heart, and that heart never led him wrong, when the rights the interest, and the honor of his country were at stake. He hung the Englishmen who were exciting savages to the murder of our women and children; and the policy of the measure is no less apparent than its legality. Before that time, Englishmen were eternally in the ranks of the Indians, stimulating them to hostilities upon us: since that time no Englishman has been heard of among them. The example was wholesome—its effect salutary. It has given us twenty-five years of exemption from English interference in our Indian hostilities; and if the assassins of the Caroline shall be hung up in like manner, it will give us exemption from future British outrage along the extended line which divides the Union from the Canadas.

It is mournful, Mr. President, continued Mr. B., to see gentlemen of eminent abilities consulting books to find passages to justify an outrage upon their own country. Better far to throw away the books, and go by the heart. Then, at least, they would always have the consolation of being on their country's side. Better even to take the rule of the illustrious Commodore whose actions have shed so much lustre upon the American name, (Decatur,) and go for their country, right or wrong. Then they would always have at least their hearts on their side. Besides, there is no book which fits our case—which was written for the duplicate Governments which we possess. We have State Governments as well as a General Government; and these State authorities have their rights, and are sovereign within them. The protection of the lives, liberty and property of their citizens, is among these rights; the punishment of murder, arson, and burglary, are among the rights of the States. If there was nothing in the law of nations, as written in books, to recognise hese rights, it would be necessary and proper for us to cause a new line to be written in those books. But this is not the case. The law of nations, as they now stand, is sufficient for us. The passage quoted from Vattel by the Senator from Pennsylvania is pointed and conclusive in our favor. It applies to the case of McLeod, and covers it; and if we give up that man, upon the demand of the British Government, we shrink from the defence of right, and suffer the law of nations to be violated in our persons.

This brings me to the case before us. What is it? The facts of the case are all spread out in official documents, and the evidence of them are clear and undeniable. An American steam ferry boat traverses the Niagara river; she carries passengers and property from one shore to the other. The English believe, and perhaps truly, that she carries men and arms to the insurgents in Canada; and without any appeal to our Governments, either State or Federal—without applying to us to put our own laws in force against her—an English officer, of his own head, without the knowledge of the British Government, determines to do—what? Not to watch the suspected vessel, arrest her in the fact, seize the guilty and spare the innocent, but to steal upon her in the night, board her asleep, and destroy her at the American shore, under the flag of her country. In the evening of the meditated outrage, volunteers are called for---fifty or sixty dashing, daring fellows ---ready to follow their leader to the devil, for that was the language used; and it proves the expedition to have been a diabolical one, and worthy to be led as well as followed by demons. The arms were sabres and pistols; the season of attack, midnight; the means of approach, light boats and muffled oars; the progress, slow, silent and stealthy, that no suspicious sound should alarm the sleeping victims. The order was, *death and no quarter.*—Thus prepared and led, they approach the boat in the dead of the night---reach her without discovery-- rush on board---fly to the berths---cut, slash, stab and shoot all whom they see—pursue the flying, and besides those in the boat, kill one man at least upon the soil of his country, far from the water's edge. Victorious in an attack where there was no resistance, the conquerors drew the vessel into the midst of the current, set her on fire, and with all her contents—the dead, the living, the wounded and the dying---send her in flames over the frightful cataract of the Niagara. McLeod, the man whose release is demanded from us, was (according to his own declarations, made at the time in his own country, repeated since in ours, and according to the sworn testimony of one of the survivors) an actor in that piratical and cowardly tragedy. According to his own assertions, and the admissions of his comrades, he was one of the foremost in that cruel work, and actually killed one of the "*damned Yankees,*" to use his own words, with his own hands.

All this was in December of the year 1837. It filled the country with indignation. It fired the bosoms of the border settlers on a line of fifteen hundred miles. Retaliation was in every heart, threats in every mouth, and war imminent. Mr. Van Buren was then President. To calm the spirits of the excited, proclamations were issued to them. To prevent acts of retaliation, troops were raised and stationed along the line. To obtain redress for the outrage to our citizens, and the insult to our national character, application was made to the British Government to repair the wrong that was done.—That Government delayed its answer to our just demand---avoided the assumption of the criminal act---excused and justified, without assuming it---rewarded the offenders with titles, pensions, and praises---and clearly encouraged them to do the like again.—Diplomacy was still drawing out its lengthened thread---still weaving its long and dilatory web---still Penelopizing---when the same McLeod, the boaster in Canada of his active share in this triple crime of midnight murder, arson, and robbery, crosses over to the American side and repeats, in the hearing of Americans, and on the spot which had been the scene of his exploit, the audacious boast of his participation in it. Justice then took hold of him. The laws of New York laid their hands upon him; and a grand jury of the vicinage, on an indictment regularly preferred, returned a true bill against him. A trial, of course, was to take place in the Courts of the State, whose laws had been violated, whose citizens had been murdered and robbed, whose peace had been disturbed, and whose authority had been set at defiance. The news of this proceeding flies to the British Minister here: that Minister addresses a note to the Secretary of State, (Mr. Forsyth,) demanding the release of McLeod; and the Secretary answered by the direction of the then President, (Mr. Van Buren,) that this man being charged with offences against the laws of New York, the General Government had no right to interfere, and should not do so. This answer was read in the Senate in January last, when most of the present members of the body were then present---when the present Secretary of State and the present Attorney General were both present---and when this response of Mr. Forsyth, refusing to give up McLeod, or to interfere with the Courts of New York, received the unanimous approbation of this Chamber!

Mr. B. repeated the expression, unanimous approbation! and said that he would pause for correction, if he was mistaken. He paused. Several Senators exclaimed, "yes, yes."

Mr. B. continued: I remember the reading of that letter well, and the feeling of unanimous approbation which pervaded the chamber when it was read. Every Senator that spoke expressed his approbation. No one signified dissent; and the feeling was then universal that the proper answer had been given by Mr. Forsyth—the answer which the law of nations, the dignity of the Union, and the rights of New York required to be giving. If I am wrong in my recollection, I repeat the request, let me be corrected now.

[Several voices cried out, "right, right." No one said the contrary.]

Mr. B. resumed: a great point—one vital and conclusive in this inquiry, is now established, that in the month of January last, when Mr. Forsyth's letter was read in this chamber, we were all of opinion that he had given the correct and proper answer: and among the Senators then present were the present Secretary of State, the present Attorney General, all the old Senators now present, and four-fifths of the whole number now present. In a word, the Senate was constituted as it now is, with the exception of nine members who have gone out, and the same number who have come in.

In January last, as we now see, it was the unanimous sense of the Senate that McLeod should not be interrupted; and this also, I feel justified in saying, was the sense of the House of Representatives. The McLeod correspondence was communicated to that body. Five thousand copies of it moved to be printed. A reference of the whole was made to the Committee of Foreign Relations; and the judgment of the House appeared to be the same of that of the Senate.

In the month of January last, it may then be asserted, that the two Houses of Congress approved the decision of President Van Buren; and, according to that decision, McLeod was neither to be given up, nor the course of justice in New York interfered with by the Federal Government.

Mr. Fox received the answer of Mr. Forsyth—transmitted it to his Government—and received from that Government precise instructions to avow and assume the attack on the Caroline as a national act—to make a peremptory demand for the release of McLeod—to threaten us with serious consequences in the event of refusal—and, as the British newspapers said, to demand his passports, and leave the country—if his demand was not immediately complied with. It was on the evening of the 4th day of March—the day of the inauguration of the new President—that the news of these instructions arrived in this city, and along with them the war threats and the war speeches of the press and public men of England—the threat of many papers to send admirals and war steamers to batter down our cities—and the diabolical speech of a Peer of the realm, in the House of Lords, [Lord Mountcashel,] to exeite our three millions of negroes to insurrection—to raise all the Indians against us, and to destroy our finances by bursting the paper bubbles upon which they floated.

It was on the evening of the 4th day of March that these instructions, this demand, this threat, and all these war annunciations, arrived in this city. The new President had just been inaugurated; his Cabinet had just been indicated: the men who were to compose the Presidential council were fully known; and I undertook at once to tell what would be done. I said to several, some now in this city, if not in this chamber—*McLeod will be given up; not directly, but indirectly. Underhanded springs will be set in motion to release him; and a letter will afterwards be cooked to show to Congress and the people, and to justify what had been done.* This is what I said; persons are now in this city to whom I said it: and now let us resume the narrative of events—let us follow the current of facts—and see what was done by the new Administration which had just been inducted into office in the midst of triumphal processions, under the fire of cannon, the display of flags, and with all the glorious pomp and circumstance of war. Let us see what they did.

On the 12th day of March, the new administration having had time to organize, Mr. Fox addresses to Mr. Webster a formal demand, in the name of his Government, for the release of McLeod; and goes on to say,

"The grounds upon which the British Government make this demand upon the Government of the United States are these: that the *transaction* on account of which McLeod has been arrested, and is to be put upon his trial, was a *transaction* of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly empowered by her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps and to do any acts which might be necessary for the defence of her Majesty's territories and for tection of her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of her Majesty who engaged in that *transaction* were performing an act of public duty for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country."

And after enforcing this demand, by argument, contesting the answer given by Mr. Forsyth, and suggesting the innocence of McLeod, the letter proceeds to say:

"But, be that as it may, her Majesty's Government formally demand, upon the grounds already stated, the immediate release of Mr. McLeod; and her Majesty's Government entreat the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

This letter to Mr. Webster bears date on the 12th of March, which was Friday, and will be considered as having been delivered on the same day. On the 15th of the same month, which was Monday, Mr. Webster delivers to the Attorney General of the United States, a set of instructions, and delivers a copy of the same to Mr. Fox, in which he yields to the demand of this Minister, and despatches the Attorney General to New York, to effect the discharge of the prisoner. The instructions, among other things, say:

"You are well aware that the President has no power to arrest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the State of New York. If this indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the President, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have immediately directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

"Whether in this case the Governor of New York have that power, or, if he have, whether he would not feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed.

"It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process, sued out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere with such process; and, indeed, if such process were pending in the courts of the United States, the President could not arrest it. In such and many analagous cases, the party prosecuted and sued, must avail himself of his exemption or defence, by judicial proceedings, either in the court into which he is called, or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence; otherwise, individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public war.

"You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction, for the use of the Executive of New York, and the Attorney General of that State. You will carry with you also authentic evidence of the recognition by the British Government of the destruction of the Caroline, as an act of public force, done by national authority.

"The President is impressed with the propriety of transferring the trial from the scene of the principal excitement to some other and distant county.—You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's counsel. The President is gratified to learn that the Governor of New York has already directed that the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State.

"Having consulted with the Governor you will proceed to Lockport, or wherever else the trial may be holden, and furnish the prisoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in possession material to his defence. You will see that he have skilful and eminent counsel, if such be not already retained, and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentleman who may conduct his defence, and it is the wish of the Government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The President hopes you will use such despatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure before the trial comes on; and trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs by means of a correspondence through this Department."

A copy of these instructions, I have said, were delivered to Mr. Fox at the time they were written. At the same moment they were delivered to the new Attorney General, [Mr. Crittenden,] who, thus equipt with written directions for his guide, and accompanied by an officer of high rank in the United States Army, [Major General Scott,] immediately proceeded on the business of his mission to the State of New York, and to the place of the impending trial, at Lockport. About forty days thereafter, namely, on the 24th of April, Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox's letter of the 12th of March; elaborately reviews the case of McLeod---justifies the instructions ---absolves the subject, and demands nothing from the sovereign who had assumed his offence.

Thus, what I had said on the evening of the 4th of March had come to pass. Underhand springs had been set in motion to release the man; a letter was afterwards cooked up to justify the act.

This, sir, is the narrative of the case---the history of it down to the point at which it now stands; and upon this case I propose to make some remarks, and, in the first place, to examine into the legality and propriety of the mission in which our Attorney General was employed. I mean this as a preliminary inquiry, unconnected with the general question, and solely relating to the sending of our Attorney General into any State to interfere in any business in its courts. I believe this mission of Mr. Crittenden to New York was illegal and improper- -a violation of our own statutes, and will test it by referring to the law under which the office of Attorney General was created, and the duties of the officer defined. That law was passed in 1789, and is in these words:

"And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as an Attorney General of the United States, who shall be sworn, or affirmed, to a faithful execution of his office; whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by any of the Heads of Departments, touching any matter that may concern their departments; and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall be by law provided."

Here, said Mr. B., are the duties of the Attorney General. He is subject to no orders at all from the Secretary of State. That Secretary has nothing to do with him except to request his legal advice on a matter which concerns his department. Advice on a question of municiple law was doubtless what was intended; but no advice of any kind seems to have been asked of the Attorney General. He seems to have been treated as the official subordinate of the Secretary---as his clerk or messenger---and sent off with "*instructions*" which he was to read and to execute. This was certainly an illegal assumption of authority over the Attorney General, an assumption which the statute does not recognise.

In the next place, this officer is sent into a State court to assist at the defence of a person on trial in that court for a violation of the State laws, and is directed to employ eminent and skilful counsel for him—to furnish him with evidence—to suggest a change of venue---and to take a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, if the defence of the prisoner be overruled by the State Court.—If brought to the Supreme Court by this writ of error—a novel application of the writ, it must be admitted—then the Attorney General is to appear in this Court for the prisoner, not to prosecute him in the name of the United States, but to dismiss the writ. Now, it is very clear, that all this is foreign to the duty of the Attorney General—foreign to his office, disrespectful and injurious to the State of New York; incompatible with her judicial independence, and tending to bring the General Government and State Government into collision.---McLeod, a foreigner, is under prosecution in a State court for the murder of its citizens; the importance of the case has induced the Governor of the State, as he has officially informed its Legislature, to direct the Attorney General of the State to repair to the spot, and to prosecute the prisoner in person; and here is the Attorney General of the United States sent to the same place to defend the same person against the Attorney General of the State!---The admonition to Mr. Crittenden, that he was not desired to act as counsel himself, was an admission that he ought not so to act---that all that he was doing was illegal and improper, and that he should not carry the impropriety so far as to make it public by making a speech. He was to oppose the State without publicly appearing to do so; and, as for his duty in the Supreme Court of the United States, he was to violate that outright, by acting for the accused, instead of prosecuting for the U. States! From all this I hold it to be clear, that our Attorney General has been illegally and imprpoerly employed in this business; that all that he has done, and all the expense that he has incurred, and the fee he may have promised, are not only without law but against law; and that the rights of the State of New York have not only been invaded and infringed in this interference in a criminal trial, but that the rights and interests of the owners of the Caroline, who have brought a civil action against McLeod for damages, for the destruction of their property, have been also gratuitously assailed in that part of the Secretary's instructions in which he declares that such civil suit cannot be maintained. I consider the mission as illegal in itself, and involving a triple illegality,---*first*, as it concerns the Attorney General himself, where he was sent to a place where he had no right to go; *next*, as it concerns the State of New York, as interfering with her administration of justice; and, *thirdly*, as it concerns the owners of the Caroline, who have sued McLeod for damages, and whose suit is declared to be unmaintenable.

I now proceed, Mr. President, to the main inquiry in this case, *the correctness and propriety of the answer given by our Secretary of State to Mr. Fox, and its compatibility with the honor, dignity, and future welfare of the Republic.*

I look upon the "*instructions*" which were given to Mr. Crittenden, and a copy of which were sent to Mr. Fox, as being THE ANSWER to that Minister; and I deem the letter entitled an answer, and dated forty days afterwards, as being a mere afterpiece---an article for home consumption---a speech for Buncombe, as we say of our addresses to our constituents---a pleading intended for us, and not for the English, and wholly designed to execute and defend the real answer so long before, and so promptly given. I will give some attention to this, so called letter, before I quit the case; but for the present, my business is with the "*instructions,*" a copy of which being delivered to Mr. Fox, was THE ANSWER to his DEMAND; and as such was transmitted to the British Government, and quoted in the House of Commons as being entirely satisfactory. This quotation took place on the 6th day of May, several days before the, so called letter of the 24th of April could possibly have reached London. Lord John Russel, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, referred to these intructions as being satisfactory, and silenced all further inquiry about the affair, by showing that they had all they wanted.

I hold these instructions to have been erroneous, in point of national law, derogatory to us in point of national character, and tending to the future degradation and injury to this Republic.

That the Secretary has mistaken the law of the case in consenting to the release of McLeod is conclusively shown by referring to the opinions of the two Houses of Congress in January last. Their opinions were then unanimous in favor of Mr. Forsyth's answer; and that answer was a peremptory refusal either to admit that McLeod ought to be released, or to interfere in his behalf with the courts of New York. The reasons urged by Mr. Fox in his letter to Mr. Forsyth for making the demand, were precisely the same with those subsequently given in the letter to Mr. Webster. The only difference in the two demands was in the formality of the latter, being under instructions from his Government, and in the threat which it contained. In other respects the two demands were the same; so that, at the outset of this inquiry, we have the opinions of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the body of their friends in the two Houses of Congress to plead against themselves.

I next refer to the arguments which have been used by my friends who have preceded me, especially the opening speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. BUCHANAN,] and his pertinent and conclusive quotation from Vattel. The whole argument was close and pointed; and the quotation was absolutely irresistible. It was in these words:

"However, as it is impossible for the best regulated State, or for the vigilant and absolute sovereign to model at his pleasure all the actions of his subjects, and to confine them on every occasion to the most exact obedience, it would be unjust to impute to the nation of the sovereign every fault committed by the citizens. We ought, not then, to say, in general, that we have received an injury from a nation, because we have received it from one of its members.

"But if a nation or its chief approves and ratifies the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern, and the injured party is then to consider the nation as the real author of the injury, of which the citizen was, perhaps, only the instrument.

"*If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may, without scruple, bring him to justice, and punish him.* If he has escaped, and returned to his own country, she ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case."

This is the case before us. The malefactor is taken, and is in the hands of justice. His imputed crime is murder, arson and robbery. His Government, by assuming his crime, cannot absolve his guilt, nor defeat our right to try and punish him according to law. The assumption of his act only, adds to the number of the culpable, and gives us an additional offender to deal with, if we choose.—We may proceed against one or both; but to give up the individual when we have him, without redress from the nation which justifies him, is to throw away the advantage which chance or fortune has put into our hands, and to make a virtual, if not actual surrender, of all claim to redress whatsoever.

The law of nations is clear, and the law of the patriot heart is equally clear. The case needs no book, no more than the hanging of Arbuthnot and Ambrister required the justification of books when General Jackson was in the hammocks and marshes of Florida. A band of foreign volunteers, without knowing what they were going to do, but ready to follow their file leader to the devil, steal across a boundary river in the night, attack unarmed people asleep upon the soil, and under the flag of their country; give no quarter; make no prisoners; distinguish not between young and old; innocent or guilty; kill all; add fire to the sword; send the vessel and its contents over the falls in flames; and run back under cover of the same darkness which has concealed their approach. All this in time of peace. And then to call this an act of war, for which the perpetrators are not amenable, and for which redress must be had by fighting, or negoti-

ating with the nation to which they belong. This is absurd. It is futile and ridiculous. Common sense condemns it. The heart condemns it. Jackson's example in Florida condemns it; and we should render ourselves contemptible if we took any such weak and puerile course.

Mr. Fox no where says this act was done by the sovereign's command. He shows, in fact, that it was not so done; and we know that it was not. It was the act of volunteers, unknown to the British Government until it was over, and unassumed by them for three years after it occurred. The act occurred in December, 1837; our minister, Mr Stephenson, demanded redress for it in the spring of 1838. The British Government did not then assume it, nor did they assume it all until McLeod was caught. Then, for the first time, they assume and justify, and evidently for the mere purpose of extricating McLeod. The assumption is void.—Governments cannot assume the crimes of individuals. It is only as a military enterprise that this offence can be assumed; and we know this affair was no such enterprise, and is not even represented as such by the British minister. He calls it a "*transaction.*" Three times in one paragraph he calls it a "*transaction*;" and whoever heard of a fight, or a battle, being characterized as a transaction? We apply the term to an affair of business, but never to a military operation. How can we have a military operation without war? without the knowledge of the sovereign? without the forms and preliminaries which the laws of nations exact? This was no military enterprise in form, or in substance. It was no attack upon a fort, or a ship of war, or a body of troops. It was no attack of soldiers upon soldiers, but of assassins upon the sleeping and defenceless. Our American defenders of this act go beyond the British in exalting it into a military enterprise. They take different ground, and higher ground, than the British, in setting up that defence; and are just as wrong now as they were in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Incorrect in point of national law, I hold these instructions to have been derogatory to us in point of national character, and given with most precipitate haste when they should not have been given at all. They were given under a formal, deliberate, official threat from the minister; and a thousand unofficial threats from high and respectable sources. The minister says:

"But, be that as it may, her Majesty's Government *formally demand*, upon the grounds already stated, the *immediate* release of McLeod; and her Majesty's Government entreat the President of the United States to take into his most *deliberate consideration* the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

Nothing could be more precise and formal than this demand—nothing more significant and palpable than this menace. It is such as should have prevented any answer—such as should have suspended diplomatic intercourse—until it was withdrawn. Instead of that, a most sudden and precipitate answer is given; and one that grants all that the British demanded, and more too; and that without asking any thing from them. It is given with a haste which seems to preclude the possibility of regular deliberation, cabinet council, and official form. The letter of Mr. Fox bears date the 12th of March, which was Friday, and may have been delivered in office hours of that day. The instructions to Mr. Crittenden was delivered on the 15th of March, which was Monday, and a copy delivered to Mr. Fox. This was the answer to the demand and the threat; and thus the answer was given in two days; for Sunday is, as the lawyers call it, *dies non;* that is to say, no day for business; and it is hardly to be presumed that an Administration which seems to be returning to the Church and State times of Queen Anne, had the office of the Department of State open, and the Clerks at their desks on Sunday, instead of being in their pews at church. The answer, then, was given in two days; and this incontinent haste to comply with a threat contrasts wonderfully with the delay—the forty days' delay—before the letter was written which was intended for home consumption; and which, doubtless, was considered as written in good time, if written in time to be shown to Congress at this extra session.

Sir, I hold it to have been derogatory to our national character to have given any answer at all, much less the one that was given, while a threat was hanging over our heads. What must be the effect of yielding to demands under such circumstances? Certainly degradation—national degradation, and an encouragement to Great Britain to continue her aggressive course upon us. That nation is pressing us in the Northeast and Northwest; she is searching our ships on the coast of Africa; she gives liberty to our slaves wrecked on her islands in their transit from one of our ports to another; she nurtures in London the societies which produced the San Domingo insurrection, and which are preparing a similar insurrection for us; and she is the mistress of subjects who hold immense debts against our States, and for the payment of which the national guarantee, or the public lands, are wanted. She has many points of aggressive contact upon us; and what is the effect of this tame submission—this abject surrender of McLeod, without a word of redress of the affair of the Caroline, and under a public threat—what is the effect of this but to encourage her to press us and threaten us on every other point? It must increase her arrogance, and encourage her encroachments, and induce her to go on until submission to further outrage becomes impossible, and war results from the cowardice which courage would have prevented. On this head the history of many nations is full of impressive lessons, none more so than that of Great Britain. It is a nation of brave people; but they have sometimes had ministers who were not brave, and whose timidity was ended in involving their country in all the calamities of war, after subjecting it to all the disgrace of pusillanimous submission to foreign insult.

Sir, I consider the instructions to Mr. Crittenden as most unfortunate and deplorable. They have sunk the national character in the eyes of England and of Europe. They have lost us the respect which we gained by the late war, and by the glorious adminstration of Jackson. They bring us into contempt, and encourage the haughty British to push us to extremities. We shall feel the effect of this deplorable diplomacy in our impending controversies with that people; and happy and fortunate it will be for us if, by correcting our error, retracing our steps, recovering our manly attitude, discarding our distribution schemes, and preparing for war, we shall be able thereby to prevent war, and to preserve our rights.

I have never believed our English difficulties free from danger. I have not spoke upon the Northeastern question; but the Senator from that State who sits on my right (looking at Senator Williams) knows my opinion. He knows that I have long believed that nothing could save the rights of Maine *but the war countenance of our Government.* Preparation for war might prevent war, and save the rights of the State. This has been my opinion; and to that point have all my labors tended. I have avoided speeches; I have opposed all distributions of land and money; I have gone for ships, forts and cannon—the *ultima ratio* of Republics as well as kings. I go for them now, and declare it as my opinion that the only way to obtain our rights, and to avoid eventual war with England, is to abandon all schemes of distribution, and to convert our public lands and surplus revenue, when we have it, into cannon, ships, and forts.

Hard pressed on the instructions to Mr. Crittenden—prostrate and defenceless there—the gentlemen on the other side take refuge under the letter to Mr. Fox, and celebrate the harmony of its periods, and the beauty of its composition. I grant its merit in these particulars. I admit the beauty of the style, though attenuated in gossamer thinness and lilliputian weakness. I agree that the Secretary writes well. I admit his ability even to compose a prettier letter in less than forty days. But what has all this to do with the question of wright and wrong—of honor and shame—of war and peace—with a foreign Government? In a contest of rhetoricians, it would indeed be important; but in the contest of nations it dwindles into insignificance. The statesman wants knowledge, firmness, patriotism, and invincible adherence to the rights, honor, and interests of his country. These are the characteristics of the statesman; and tried by these tests, what becomes of this letter, so encomiastically dwelt upon here? Its knowledge is shown by a mistake of the law of nations—its firmness, by yielding to a threat—its patriotism, by taking the part of foreigners—its adherence to the honor, rights and interests of our own country, by surrendering McLeod without receiving, or even demanding, one word of redress or apology for the outrage upon the Caroline!

The letter, besides its fatal concessions, is deficient in manly tone—in American feeling—in nerve—in force—in resentment of injurious imputations—and in enforcement of our just claims to redress for blood spilt, territory invaded, and flag insulted.

The whole spirit of the letter is feeble and deprecatory. It does not repel, but begs off. It does not recriminate, but defends. It does not resent insult—not even the audacious threat—which is never once complained of, nor alluded to.

But gentlemen point to a phrase in the letter, and quote it with triumph, as showing courage and fight in our Secretary. They point to the phrase, "*bloody and exasperated war,*" and consider this phrase as a cure for evry defect. But how did Mr. Fox consider it? as a thing to quicken him, or the British Government? as an inducement or stimulus to hasten an atonement for the outrage which they had assumed? Not at all. Far from it. Mr. Fox did not take fright, and answer in two days, nor in forty; nor has he answered yet; nor will he ever answer while such gentle epistles are written to him The "*bloody and exasperated war,*" which is here shadowed forth, is too feebly and pointlessly exhibited to make any impression on the minds of the English and their minister. Besides the capital defect of not stating on what fourth day of July the aforesaid "*bloody and exasperated war*" will chance to begin; it happens also, to be totally defective in not stating the contingency on which it was to happen. It is not said that, if you do not make redress for the outrage you have assumed—if we do not get satisfaction for this wrong—or, if you ever do so again—then and in that case this war of blood and rage will break out. Nothing of this, nor any thing pointed or tangible, is said in the letter, but only a vague intimation that such occurrences may lead to this war. The little effect which it had upon the mind of the minister, and his Government, is shown by the silent contempt with which they have treated it. This famous letter was written on the 24th of April; this is June, and to this day no answer has been given to it! Its receipt has not even been acknowledged!

Sir, the case of McLeod is not isolated; it is not a solitary atom, standing by itself; but it is a feature in a large picture—a link in a long chain. It connects itself with all the aggressive conduct of England towards this country: her encroahments on the State of Maine—her occupation of our territory on the Oregon—her insolence in searching our vessels on the coast of Africa—the confiscation of our slaves wrecked on her islands, in their transit from one port of our country to another—her hatching in London for our Southern States what was hatched here above forty years ago for San Domingo, the insurrection of our slaves and the destruction of their owners—and the ominous unofficial intimations that the Union is bound for the debts of the States. The McLeod case mixes itself with the whole of these; and the success which has attended British threats in this case may bring us threats in all cases, and blows to back them—such blows as the towns of Syria lately received from the war steamers of Stopford and Napier.

The British are a great people—and can perform as well as threaten. Occupying an island no larger than one of our principal States, they have taken possession of the commanding points in the four quarters of the globe, and predominate over an extent of land and water compared to which the greatest empires—that of Alexander—that of the Romans—that of the Caliphs—was nothing but a digit. War is to them a distant occupation. Something like piracy on a vast scale, in which their fleets go forth to capture and destroy, and to return loaded with the spoils of plundered nations. Since the time of William the Conquerer, no hostile foot has trod their soil; and, safe thus far from the ravages of war at home, they are more ready to engage in ravages abroad. To strike—to crush, to plunder—to terrify—and to make peace—is their policy and their practice; and they look upon us, our rich towns and defenceless coasts, as a fit subject for these compendious tactics. We all deprecate a war with that people—none deprecate it more than I do; but we shall never prevent it by truckling to their threats, and squandering the money in *douceurs* to the States which ought to go to the common defence. The result of our first war with these people, shows what we could do, when only the fifth of our present numbers, in a seven years' contest. The result of the second war shows that, at the end of two years, we can learn to fight, can get our hands in, and begin to conquer, and, in the event of a third war, wo to the statesman whose timid tongue shall cry for peace at the end of two years! We shall then just be getting ready to conquer; and two or three years more may give us the victories which will secure to us peace in all time to come.

The Americans are among the bravest people of the earth, and there is nothing which mortals dare which they will not attempt when bravely led. Their war history is yet in the womb of time. Peace is their policy; but, if much enforced, they shrink not from war. Defence is their first object; but they know how to return visits as well as to receive them. Of all the nations of the earth, the Americans are the people to land on the coasts of England and Ireland. The visits of kindred have sympathies and affections which books and laws cannot control.

Seeking after knowledge—"I am instructed to inform you that Mr. Brown expects the money tomorrow!" said a messenger from an impatient creditor to a dilatory debtor.

"Well, if he gets it before I do, tell him to let me know."

NEW YORK HERALD'S MONEY ARTICLE ON CURRENCY.

The clear-sighted views of one familiar in all that concerns banking operations, which we annex, ought to be well considered by those who are about to legislate a new Bank into existence, under the pretence of making a better currency than gold and silver:

"The general operation of the stock and credit systems is coming to be thoroughly understood by the people at large. The miserable chicanery and trickery with which the speculators attempt to manufacture public opinion, has been too much exposed to have any effect for the future. Some time since we stated the fact, that, although a petition in favor of a national bank had passed the chamber of commerce of this city, by a vote of 36 to 18, it was done by management, a majority being in fact opposed to such an institution. A memorial has now been sent to Congress signed by 37 members of the chamber of commerce, and opponents of a national bank. Nor does this comprise all; a large number are opposed to a bank, who did not sign the petition. There is a very large class of persons who heretofore have been in favor of a bank, but in whose minds, recent events in the commercial and financial world, aided by more due consideration, have wrought a great change, and they have become indifferent to the subject. The folly of looking to a Bank for a regulation of exchauges has become sufficiently manifest. The good qualities that were ascribed to such an institution, have, upon closer examination, faded from the view one by one, and its demerits and evil influences become more apparent. The currency furnished by the banks is usually looked upon as forming the greater part of the paper credits of the country. This is, however, not the fact. If we look closer into the matter, we shall find that bank credits form but a very insignificant part of the whole system; but that its operations are such as to shake the whole fabric to its centre periodically. All business grows out of the products of the country; the more we produce, the more we have to sell; the greater the surplus above our own consumption, the more there is to export for the purchase of the products of other countries. The agricultural produce, the manufactures, and imports, form immense amounts of exchangeable values yearly, which are in almost all cases interchanged through the medium of bills of exchange and individual notes. In our article of November 19, 1840, we estimated these descriptions of paper as follows:

Foreign bills based on the crops,	$100,000,000
Internal,	900,000,000
Individual notes based on imports,	500,000,000
do " " manufactures,	500,000,000
Total of business paper,	$2,000,000,000

"This large amount of paper forming the real credit system of the country, is made payable at short dates in money. It represents real property, and with a fixed means for measuring the value of that property they would cancel each other, and the property would be distributed to the advantage of all parties. There can be no fixed equivalent for exchangeable values but the constitutional currency, gold and silver, which alone constitutes "the money" in which the business paper is payable. By the operations of the banks, however, the payment of the paper has come to be made, not in money, but a representative of money, the value of which may fluctuate immensely during the maturity of the notes. In 1836, the United States Bank reduced its circulation 50 per cent., from $23,000,000 to $11,000,000. The banks all over the country did the same, consequently the circulation in which paper was made payable, doubled in value, before that paper matured. This could not have been the escape, had the notes been payable only in specie. The panic caused by the movements of banks extended to the whole mass of credit. And the activity of $2,000,000,000 of paper was destroyed because the banks could not sustain $100,000,000 of their paper circulation, while they held $40,000,000 of specie. The whole fabric of credits is thus rendered unstable, because the quicksand of bank paper comes between it and its firm foundation, specie."

"WHIG" RELIEF.

The relief proposed by the Federalists, in the distribution of the public lands, is, like all other measures of the unprincipled leaders of that party, grounded in gross deception. It is a measure by which they will put in *one* dollar and take upwards of *four* out of the pockets of the people. They propose to distribute the public lands according to representation, and then raise the duties on imported goods to replace it in the treasury of the Federal Government. A cotemporary has furnished the details of this operation in a sister State, which exhibits a fair illustration of its effects in North Carolina. "The proceeds of the public lands are yearly 3,000,000 dollars. Of this the State of Illinois would recieve 27,000 dollars. She is then to be taxed on imported goods. The imports for the last ten years have averaged 127,000,000 dollars.—This is 45 dollars to each family in the Union, yearly. In Illinois there are 70,000 families. Consequently they consume 2,150,000 dollars of imported goods. On these the tax is to be raised 5 per cent., without increasing the markets for produce. Illinois will therefore have to pay 157,500 dollars for the 27,000 dollars recieved. This is the "relief" the citizens are to enjoy under the distribution."

Raleigh Standard.

THE BRITISH FEELING.

The *New Era* says, for the purpose of giving our readers a specimen of the appointments made in the Custom House in this city, by the federal party—that party that was 'opposed to proscription' before the election—we publish the name of Alfred Carhart. It is known that this gentleman is what the Republicans of the last war would have called a Tory—a man who would not lend assistance to defend our country in case of invasion, for the proof of which we refer to history.

The father of Alfred, was Hackaliah Carhart, of Westchester county, who received a pension of a crown a day from the British Government to the day of his death, for services he rendered the British army in furnishing it with provisions, spying out the weaknessof the Americans and reporting the same to the British commander. When the last war was declared, Alfred was drafted to serve in a company of militia, and refused to go, his father *claiming him as a British subject.*

These are the men appointed by the Federal party to 'make a reform!' These are the men selected by the great hero of the Hartford Convention and his friend, the Collector, to be rewarded—FOR WHAT? For services rendered the country? What are those services? Let the recipient of the bounties of the British Crown answer.

The Men of the West.—A frecent Nashville Union contains the following interesting paragraph

A little group of veterans—five in number, one of whom was Gen. Jackson, all of whom were companions in the early settlement of the Mississippi Valley—happened together at the Post Office in this place a few days ago, when in the course of their conversation about events of olden time, they mentioned their sveral ages, which, added together, made an aggregate of 388 years. Of the five, General Jackson, who was 74 in March, is the youngest.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, July 13, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

We are requested to announce WILLIAMSON WALLACE a candidate at the July Court for County Surveyor.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

EULOGY ON HARRISON.

According to appointment, the Rev. Dr. SPARROW delivered a Eulogy on the life, character, services, &c., of the late Gen. *Harrison*, at this place on Thursday last. So far as we are capable of judging, the address was a chaste and eloquent production, highly approved by all who listened to its delivery—excepting, probably, a few passages, but which were not unexpected on the occasion.

In the course of his address, the Rev. gentleman censured with merited severity the disreputable habit indulged in by partisan politicians and a great portion of the press, of applying to the Chief-Magistrate of the nation, and to their political opponents in general, the coarsest abuse and most opprobrious epithets to be found in our language;—such a practice should be put down; it threatened to uproot the very fountains of social order, and destroy our whole political fabric. His strictures upon the licentiousness of the PRESS, were somewhat caustic, though we think not overwrought.

On the subject of the "hard times," his remarks were, to our mind, peculiarly appropriate and happy. He assigned *luxury* and *extravagance*, with their concomitants, *idleness* and *vice*, as the prime causes of all our embarrassments;....that when the country shall return to its primitive habits of republican simplicity, economy and frugality, and every man laboring for his bread, the cries of distress now so dense and dismal, will be drowned in the busy hum of industry, and give place to the smiles of prosperity, peace, and plenty—then will the croaker about "hard times," the speculator and swindler, have cause to exclaim,....."*Othello's occupation's gone!*"

But as we understand the address is to be published, we shall not attempt a farther sketch at this time.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

We deem no apology necessary for the space occupied in our this week's paper by the able speech of Mr. BENTON on the *McLeod Case.* The subject is one in which every citizen of America should feel a deep interest, because in it is involved the honor, character, and future welfare of the nation. Every citizen should understand fully the true grounds of the controversy, its history, and the manner in which it has been managed on the part of our Government. All these facts can be most satisfactorily gathered from this speech of Mr. Benton; and we therefore entreat all our readers to give it a careful perusal.

That Mr. Webster, in his management of this controversy, has not sustained the rights and honor of our country—that he has been guilty of a disreputable truckling to the British Government under the influence of a palpable *threat*, we think no candid man can question, after reading Mr. B's remarks. This is proved by one single fact, stated by him in the face of the Senate, and corroborated by the silence of Senators, to wit: That at the last session of Congress, when the correspondence of Mr. Forsyth with Mr. Fox was submitted to the Senate, in which the same demand had been made for the release of McLeod that has since been made of Mr. Webster, and Mr. Forsyth promptly refused either to release him or to interfere with his trial in the State Court, that his course was *unanimously approved* by all the Senators then present, of whom Mr. *Webster* himself was one. What new light has since been shed upon the mind of Mr. Webster to change his views upon this subject, the country is not yet informed.

A Printing Office in Pit...The editors and publishers of the "Republican Whig Democrat," recently started, *in the country*, in our neighboring District of York, S. C., have fallen out and stopped their publication....the latter a very prudent move, no doubt. Mr. *M'Elwee* has pblised a caution to their subscribers not to pay any moneys to Mr. *Carey*, and Mr. *Carey* has published the same notice of Mr. *M'Elwee.* Now, as newspaper publishers generally have great difficulty in getting their dues even by begging and forcing, we should think the day of redemption to Messrs. M'Elwee & Carey's accounts somewhat remote.

Execution.—We learn that *Sweat*, sentenced to be hung at Lancaster, S. C., for murder, was executed according to his sentence on Friday the 20th instant. He denied to the last that he was guilty of murder, and read a long confession to the crowd, in which he stated that he stabbed his antagonist in self-defence, and that some of the witnesses were mistaken in their evidence. A priest of the Roman Catholic Church was with him till his exit, and he died professing the faith of that denomination.

MR. CLAY AND HIS BANK.

Mr. *Clay's* plan for a National Bank, published in our last, is still under discussion in the Senate; some important modifications have been made in it, though none of them such as can remove the objections of those who believe Congress cannot charter such an institution without a violation of the Constitution. If there were no other objections to the Bill—if it possessed all the virtues ascribed to it by Mr. Clay and all its friends, which we deny, the simple but all-important fact that it infringes the charter of our Union, that it is a *delegation* by Congress of a power to others, which *they themselves* cannot constitutionally exercise, must be fatal in the minds of all who desire the permanency and safety of our institutions. That Congress cannot constitutionally exercise the power contemplated by the Bill of Mr. Clay, we not only have the authority of Mr. MADISON, deliveredsoon after he finished his labors in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and Mr. Jefferson, and all "the fathers of the Republican School," but we have some of the strongest arguments from Mr. Clay himself against the exercise of the power that we have ever seen any where. We beseech the reader to give them his attention.

In 1811, when the Bill for chartering a National Bank was before the House of Representatives, Mr. CLAY, then a member from Kentucky, delivered a powerful and conclusive speech against its passage. Here what he *then* said of the *power* of Congress to charter a Bank:

"This vagrant power," said he, "to erect a Bank, after having wandered throughout the whole Constitution in quest of some congenial spot to fasten upon, has been, at length, located by the gentleman from Georgia, in that provision which authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes. In 1791, the power is referred to one part of the instrument; in 1811, to another—sometimes it is alleged to be deducible from the power to regulate commerce.—Hard pressed here, it disappears and shows itself under the grant to coin money. What is the nature of this Government? It is emphatically Federal, vested with an aggregate of specified powers for general purposes, conceded by existing sovereignties, who have themselves retained what is not so conceded. It is said there are cases in which it must act on implied powers. This is not controverted, but the implication must be necessary, and obviously flow from the enumerated power with which it is allied. The power to charter companies is not specified in the grant, and I contend is of a nature not transferable by mere implication. It is one of the most exalted attributes of sovereignty. In the exercise of this gigantic power we have seen an East India Company created, which has carried dismay, desolation and death, throughout one of the largest portions of the habitable world, a company which is in itself a sovereginty—which has subverted empires and set up new dynasties—and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign! Under the influence of this power, we have seen a South-Sea Company and a Mississippi Company, that distracted and convulsed all Europe, and menaced a total overthrow of all credit and confidence, and universal bankrupcy. Is it to be imagined that a power so vast would have been left by the wisdom of the Constitution to doubtful inference?"

The same arguments were then used by the advocates of the Bank that are now used by the friends of a similar institution—to wit: that the question had been settled by *precedent*—that Gen. Washington had sanctioned the exercise of the power, and the Judiciary had done the same, &c. The Bank men *now* cite Mr. Madison's signing the Bill for the late Bank, and the example of a portion of the Republican party who voted for it, as *precedents* justifying their course Hear what Mr. CLAY said on this head in 1811:

"When gentlemen attempt to carry this measure upon the ground of acquiescence or precedent, do they forget that we are not in Westminster Hall? In courts of justice, the utility of uniform decisions exacts of the judge a conformity to the adjudication of his predecessor. In the interpretation and administration of the law, this practice is wise and proper, and, without it, every thing depending upon the caprice of the judge, we should have no security for our dearest rights. It is far otherwise, when applied to the source of legislation. Here no rule exists but the Constitution, and to legislate upon the ground, merely that our predecessors thought themselvs to be aurthorized, under similar circumstances to legislate, is to sanctify error and perpetuate usurpation. * * * * * * * * * * * *

"This doctrine of precedents, applied to the Legislature, appears to me to be fraught with the most mischievous consequences. The great advantage of our system of government over all others, is, that we have a *written* Constitution defining its limits, and prescribing its authorities; and that, however for a time, faction may convulse the nation, and passion and party prejudice sway its functionaries, the season of reflection will recur, when calmly retracing their deeds, all aberrations from fundamental principles will be corrected. But once substitute *practice* for principle—the exposition of the Constitution, for the text of the Constitution, and in vain shall we look for the instrument in the instrument itself! It will be as diffused and intangible as the pretended Constitution of England—and must be sought for in the statute book, in the fugitive journals of Congress, and in reports of the Secretary of the Treasury! I concieve, then, sir, that we are not empowered by the Constitution, nor bound by any practice under it, to renew the charter of this Bank."

Was ever the "vagrant power" to charter a Bank more fully met and refuted than Mr. CLAY has done it in these short extracts? And how he blows up the pernicious doctrine of following *precedents* in legislation! Can these arguments be refuted, even by their author, who has now turned his back upon them? He never has, and he never can do it....they are the doctrines of the Constitution.

The Mails.—Our exchanges, Whig and Democrat, from all parts of the country, complain heavily of the derangement of the mails. This state of things is not common at this season of the year, and speaks poorly for the efficiency of the present Post-master-General. *We*, too, have had numerous complaints of the non-arrival of our papers at their destination. The fault is *somewhere;* and if continued much longer, we shall try to institute prompt means for ferriting out the guilty, whoever they may be.

Rumour from Washington, states that the President has nominated to the Senate, Gen. *Winfield Scott* as General-in-Chief of the United States Army in place of the late Gen. Macomb.

A monster....A shoemaker by the name of *Terrill*, in Raleigh, murdered his step-son a few days since, by breaking his skull with a stone. Terrill was not long since tried for murdering his first wife, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

☞ For a sketch of what Congress is doing—or, rather, *not* doing—see our Congressional head.—This is indeed an *extraordinary session*, in more aspects than one. As Mr. *Alford* of Georgia (a Whig) observed in his speech the other day—If Mr. Clay's policy prevails, the statute book of the present session will present the extraordinary spectacle of an act to *give away* several millions of public money—an act to *borrow* twelve millions to pay the expenses of Government, and an act to lay taxes to supply a deficiency in the Treasury! But we have strong hopes that the high-handed and wicked policy of Mr. Clay will be defeated. In the Senate, he has had an open rupture with Mr. Choate of Massachusetts, Mr. Webster's organ in that body—and Mr. Rives and other Whig Senators have openly taken ground against him. In the House, his distribution scheme, or plan for buying up the indebted States by assuming their debts, is violently opposed by *Wise* and *Gilmer* of Virginia, *Alford*, *Habersham* and *Nesbitt* of Georgia, and several other able Whigs. The grounds of his opposition as stated by Mr. Wise, we copy at length;—they are strong and conclusive, and we hope will be carefully read by our Whig and Democratic readers.

It is now reduced to a certainty in the public mind at Washington, that Mr. *Tyler will not* sign Mr. Clay's Bank Bill, even should it pass.

☞ *Misrepresentation of Mr. Jefferson's Opinions.*—The Federalists, in their zeal to bolster up their unconstitutional Bank project, avail themselves of every means that can be tortured into a shape to serve their purpose. They pervert the commonsense construction of the Constitution;....garble the opinions of eminent Democratic Statesmen, and parade the errors which they themselves afterwards condemned, to lead astray our present legislators;... and they are now even quoting Mr. JEFFERSON as authority in their favor! Mr. RIVES, in his place in the Senate a few days since, asserted that he had letters of Mr. J., written before and after Mr. Madison signed the Bank Bill, declaring that he had given up his constitutional objections to a Bank, that the country must have one, and that Mr. Madison was correct in signing the Bill he did.

As these assertions have been taken up by the federal press throughout the country, and harped upon as matters of fact, the public mind should be set right on the subject.

The Editor of the *Globe*, hearing these assertions of Mr. Rives, hunted up the letters referred to by him, and *proves that Mr. Jefferson said no such thing!* Here is the extract:

Extract from a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Eppes, dated Monticello, November 6, 1813.

"After the solemn decison of Congress against the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the grounds of that decision, (the want of constitutional power,) I had imagined that question at rest, and that no more applications would be made to them for the incorporation of banks. The opposition, on that ground to its first establishment, the small majority by which it was overborne, and the means practised for obtaining it, cannot be already forgotten. The law having passed, however, by a majority, its opponents, true to the sacred principles of submission to a majority, suffered the law to flow through its term without obstruction. During this the nation had time to consider the constitutional question, and when the renewal was proposed, they condemned it, not by their representatives in Congress only, but by express instructions from different organs of their will. Here, then, we might stop and consider the memorial as answered. But setting authority apart, we will examine whether the Legislature ought to comply with it even if they had the power."

[He proceeds then to argue against the expediency of the measure, and to deprecate the paper system, and to expose the nature and extent of the oppression and taxation imposed upon the people by the banking system.]

But it is pretended, says the *Globe*, by an anonymous writer in the National Intelligencer, that, in 1816, after Mr. Madison signed the Bank charter, Mr. Jefferson resigned his opposition to a National Bank. In looking, after our return from the Senate, over his letters, published by his grandson, we found one to John Taylor of Caroline, in 1816. In this letter to John Taylor of Caroline dated May 28, 1816, several months subsequent to the approval by Mr. Madison of the Bank charter, he uses the following language.

"And I sincerely believe with you that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale."

Official Deception.—The country is greatly indebted to the keen-sighted vigilance of Democratic Senators for their prompt and triumphant exposures of the blunders and deceptious statements contained in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. EWING. The object of this Report was, to make out a heavy debt as existing against Government, and the accruing revenue as insufficient to meet the demands on the Treasury, in order to justify the call of the extra session of Congress, the borrowing money and creating a funded debt to start a mammoth Bank upon, and the imposition of a burdensome Tariff. To effect his purpose, the Secretary made numerous misstatements and erroneous estimates—*increasing* the liabilities of Government, and *decreasing* its means of payment. One item, ferreted out by Mr. WOODBURY, was so palpable as scarcely to admit a doubt that it was intentional. It was thus: The Secretary failed to exhibit in his Annual Report the sum of upwards of *half a million of dollars*, which had been paid into the Treasury by the United States Bank. At Mr. Woodbury's instance, the Secretary was called upon for his Monthly Statement of receipts into the Treasury, which being submitted, this item was again left out. Mr. W. then rose in his place in the Senate, and demanded to know what had become of this payment from the Bank? and was answered by a letter from the Secretary, stating that its omission was owing to a "*clerical error*" in his Monthly Statement, saying nothing of the same omission in his Annual Report! Thus, by an artfully contrived "*clerical error*," the Secretary was enabled to add more than half a million to his pretended "national debt," and decrease the Government revenue in the same ratio—constituting an official misstatement, *twice made*, of more than a million of dollars!

Custom House Investigations.—Shortly before his death, Gen. Harrison appointed a Committee to investigate alledged frauds in the Custom House at New York City. It is said in the Federal papers at the North, that this Committee, consisting of the notorious Ex-Senator *Poindexter* of Mississippi and two others, have discovered numerous frauds perpetrated in the Collection of Customs under Mr. Van Buren's administration. Now, although we can place but little confidence in the truth of any statement of facts made by such an abandoned profligate as the life of *George Poindexter* for the past few years has shown him to be, yet, if there have been frauds practiced, under whatever administration, and by *Democrats or Whigs*, we say, let them be punished to the extent of the law. But while this Committee are heaping infamy and bitterness upon the heads of thase Democrats accused of robbing the Government of *ten, fifteen*, and *thirty* thousand dollars, it will be remarked that they are studiously endeavoring to whitewash and cover over the enormous defalcations of *Swartwout*, by saying that it is questionable whether he owes the Government at all—at any rate, his defalcation is not near so large as has been charged, that he has been a persecuted man, &c. Now, why this difference? SWARTWOUT is a *Whig*;—the other defaulters, if any, are *Democrats*. Does this look like justice was to take place?

From England....The Steamship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the 3rd instant, 20 days from Liverpool. The QUEEN's health was said to be very bad, and fears were entertained on her account. The Cotton market was lively at Liverpool, with some improvement. No news of the ill-fated Steamer *President*. In relation to the British Parliament, we make the following extract, which is all the news of interest by the Britannia:

At half-past 3 o'clock, on the morning of June 5, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of ONE, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution.

For Sir Robert Peel's motion	- -	312
Against	- - - - - -	311

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

On Monday he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the supplied.

The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 28, on the criminal law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

The recent anniversary of American Independence, as we grather from our exchanges, was celebrated with great enthusiasm and good feeling in almost all parts of the country. At Washington City great harmony seems to have prevailed in its observance. The *Globe* says, President Tyler's levee was fully attended by persons of all parties.

The course of Patriotism.—We have on file, and shall publish so soon as we can find room, an interesting letter from the Hon. THOS. H. BENTON to a portion of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia. Fragments of the Democratic Party in various sections of the Union are foolishly, if not wickedly, engaged in agitating the question of the next Presidency, nominating their favorite candidates, and forming Associations to urge their claims. A move of this sort, as we some time since stated, was made in Missouri in favor of Mr. Van Buren, which he promptly, and like a true patriot, put at rest;—a similar demonstartion was recently made in favor of Commodore STUART, by a portion of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and more recently a nomination was made of Mr. Benton from the same source. The letter alluded to above, is in reply to this nomination. Mr. Benton positively declines being considered a candidate—because, he says, there are many members of the Democratic Party more worthy and better calculated for the honorable post than himself, who, when selected at the proper time, will receive his cordial support.

☞ *Baer*, the "Buck-eye Blacksmith," has been removed from office before he was fairly in possession of his portion of the "spoils." Poor fellow! his experience will teach him to stick to his anville, and not rely on "*Whig promises*" for a living. This experience, too, will be that of the whole country.

Warm Weather.—In Boston, June 30, the mercury rose to 97¼ in the shade.

The Bills of the United States Bank are selling in Philadelphia at a discount of 22 per cent. for specie.

Bennett's N. Y. Herald states that Charles King, Editor of the American, lately declared in effect, that if General Harrison had not died, he (King) would have heen appointed Postmaster of New York. To which Webb of the Courier and Enquirer says—"Then if General Harrison promised to make you postmaster, you impeach his *veracity*, for I had that promise." "Between the rascally office beggers (says the Herald,) the memory of the good old General stands in a bad way."

Lynchburg Republican.

Hon. John Fairfield has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of Maine at the ensuing election. The democratic papers of Maine are sanguine of his success.—*Ib.*

Among the passengers in the Great Western which sailed lately from New York, was a Mr. Chas. W. Dayton, who it is said, has gone to bring home Samuel Swartwout, who is now reported to be residing in London in penury.

Put 'em in the Museum.—The New London Advocate explains the late Whig defeat in that city, on the ground that all their suitable men declined running for office. Curious chaps those New London Whigs—dont want office!—*Hartford Times.*

Mr. Webster's expedition which was to march against the British on the disputed territory "next fourth of July," is postponed on account of that day happening on Sunday.

It is said that the whole Island of Hayti is now overrun with weeds, half naked soldiers and useless vagabonds.—What does the Postmaster General think of this?

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

We are compelled to abridge our usual lengthy analysis of Congressional Proceedings, and give only a sketch of what is doing.

In *Senate*, June 30...Mr. *Tallmadge* presented a petition from citizens of New York City, said to be 250 feet in length, praying the establishment of a National Bank. Some other petitions and memorials were presented, when the Senate took up the Bank Bill.

Mr. *Henderson* moved to amend the 10th section so as to exclude from the purchase of stock all persons other than citizens of the U. States or aliens resident therein, and to oblige all corporations or companies to belong to the several States or Territories.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. *Henderson, Benton, Calhoun, Mangum, Clay* of Alabama, *Walker, Allen, Woodbury*, and *Berrien*, and opposed by Messrs. *Preston, Smith* of Indiana, *Huntington*, and *Morehead*, the latter gentleman moving to amend it, by striking from it the words "resident aliens," so as to give them the privilege of purchasing stock; which was disagreed to—ayes 24, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Ker, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—24.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Linn, Mangum, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—25.

The question was then taken on Mr. *Henderson's* amendment and was agreed to—ayes 33, noes 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Linn, Mangum, Morehead Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—33.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Choate, Clayton Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Ker, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, and White—16.

Mr. *Henderson* then moved further to amend the bill, so as to give the privilege to one or more of the stockholders to examine and inspect all private and individual accounts, dealings, and accommodations, at any of the offices of discount and deposite.

On this motion a long and very animated debate arose, in which Messrs. *Henderson, Calhoun, Walker, Benton*, and *King*, supported the motion, and Messrs. *Huntington, Clay* of Kentucky, *Merrick, Preston*, and *Ker*, opposed it; and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative—ayes 22, noes 26—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. *Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay* of Alabama, *Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Sevier, Smith* of Connecticut, *Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright*, and *Young*—22.

Nays—Messrs. *Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay* of Kentucky, *Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham. Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith*, of Indiana, *Southard, Tallmadge, White*, and *Woodbridge*—26.

Mr. *Rives* having intimated his desire to offer some amendments to the bill he moved that the Senate adjourn; which motion prevailling, the Senate adjourned.

The *House* resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States. Messrs. *Clifford* of Maine, *Meriwether* and *Alford* of Georgia, *Floyd* of New York, *Kennedy* of Indiana, and *Payne* of Alabama, addressed the House in opposition to, and Mr. *Howard* of Michigan in favor of the Bill. The Committee rose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

In *Senate*, July 1....The Resolution of Mr. Buchanan, calling for a list of the removals from and appointments to office by the present administration, was debated till the hour for considering the Bank Bill arrived, which then came up.

Mr. Rives assumed that the State bank system was abandoned by those who had relied on it after the close of the last National Bank. It was assailed also, he said, on the other side, by the friends of the National Bank, and this left him no alternative but to abandon his favorite system of fiscal agency. He, therefore, came forward with his District National Bank, with powers of branching in the States with their consent, as a middle ground of compromise.

He argued that the powers of Congress terminated in establishing the National Bank within the District: and that the branching subsequently was the act of the corporation, and of the State Governments. In adopting this mode, he thougt the provision of the Constitution which it was held denied to Congress the power of establishing a National Banking Corporation over the States, would be avoided.

Mr. R. said that there were many more decisions by Congress against the power of establishing banking corporations within the States, than for it. He ran over the various instances in which the question had been mooted and decided, in proof of this.

He sustained the declaration of the *President's* late message to Congress, assuming that the people had decided against the power to charter a Bank, and stated that General *Harrison's* opinion was also decidedly against the constitutionality of the power assumed in the creation of a Bank, and quoted his letter to Sherrod Williams. He said that he pledged himself only to resign his objections in case of a decisive new indication on the part of the people of their will in favor of it.

He insisted, also, that no inference of a change in public opinion could be drawn from the late Presidential election. The committal of the present President against the power to establish a National Bank, was universally known. No public man in the nation was, he believed, more absolutely committed against the right of Congress to establish such an institution, than the individual who had been selected as a candidate for the second office of the Govenment by the Whigs, and it was with a full knowledge that he was so committed, that he was elected to a station under circumstances which rendered it highly probable that his constitutional principles would negative the establishment of such a National Corporation over the States.

Mr. *Rives* continued to advert to the opinions of the present President, as avowed previously to his nomination, as affecting the late Presidential election, when—

Mr. *Clay* rose to a question of order, and protested against any allusion being made to the opinions of the Chief Magistrate in an argument addressed to the Senate.

Mr. *Rives* maintained that he was in order in alluding to the history of the past—the opinions of the President, previous to the election, were matters of history, which he had a right to refer to. He made no allusion to his present opinions. It was in relation to an issue which the Senator from Kentucky himself had alluded to very freely, adverting to the same opinions, and on which he had maintained that the country had decided.

Mr. *Rives* occupied the Senate about two hours in illustrating his plan, and closed by portraying the peace and contentment which would grow out of its adoption by his party in the spirit of compromise.

Mr. *Clay*, after long hesitation, cavalierly remarked that he thought the yeas and nays ought to be called on the amendment. He then opened a speech by declaring that he thought nothing but mischief could come of this proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. He said he asks every thing in the spirit of compromise and conciliation, but grants nothing.

The twenty-seven Whig members are asked to give up their opinions, and go to Mr. Rives and his colleague.

The question is Bank or no Bank—power or no power—constitutionality or unconstitutionality.—On this he inveighed and argued with the greatest emphasis. He concluded this part of his speech by observing that if, after eight or ten years, and the great triumph just obtained, the power were not asserted, it would be considered as surrendered—and he added that imbecile, rickety concern, which he in his heart believed that to be, which was offered by the gentleman from Virginia, would, by the sad result of the experiment under it, taken in connection with the fact that it was substituted for a National Bank, not only operate as a present surrender, and for several generations to come, but would deter from the attempt to resume the power to establish one, perhaps forever.

The experiment of a great Bank of enormous capital, within the District, without authority to exert its powers beyond the District, he said, would certainly prove an abortion. The States, he said, would not consent to admit branches without subjecting them to the conditions of State institutions—to taxation among the rest; and he declared he would not hesitate (if an opponent of the Bank) to go into any State and undertake to induce it to repel from its bosom any branch of the national institution planted in the District, by representing it as a rival of superior power and advantages, stealing into it to rob its own cherished State institutions of their chartered privileges. Mr. Clay spoke more than an hour with great vehemence.

Mr. *Preston* followed Mr. Clay, and said, all things considered, he thought the proposed amendment should be concurred in—and the whole drift of his speech was to sustain this proposition.

The Senate adjourned, Mr. Merrick on the floor.

In the *House*, the Land Bill was again taken up.

Mr. *Brown* of Pennsylvania addressed the committee at length. He considered this not only an extraordinary session, but an extraordinary Congress. He said that this Congress, after one month's session, had passed two bills, one to pay General Harrison's widow $25,000, and the other to pay the members of Congress their expenses, and now we had another bill to sqander what was left in the Treasury; and these things were done under the plea of increasing the revenues of the country. Truly this was an extraordinary Congress.

Mr. *Brown* said that the Whig party in Pennsylvania preached under a broad banner, upon which was inscribed "a Protective Tariff," and if he was not much mistaken, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. *Wise*] had held forth under that watchword.

Mr. *Wise* denied that he advocated such a measure, but admitted that it was true that under such a banner the war had been carried on in Pennsylvania, but not so in Virginia. He accused the Whigs, also, of not having kept their faith with him and his Southern brethren. They had agreed, before the election, to merge all questions in a higher question, viz: that of getting out their present rulers, and putting others into power, and when they had done so, their first act was to excommunicate him for disagreeing with them upon the tariff, the Bank, and the distribution of the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands.—He (Mr. *Wise*) stood where he always stood. He would not play the hypocrite with either party, and he treated with contempt the lectures that had been read to him by those who knew he differed with them on important measures from the start.

Mr. *Brown* now resumed, and for two hours, poured forth a torrent of eloquence seasoned with a spice of bitter irony. Several times the leaders of the Whig party, as they call themselves, endeavored to choke him off, but he went on, gathering strength from opposition, and concluded by showing that the taxing of the necessaries of life would bear harder upon his constituents than a direct tax, such as had lately been laid by the State of Pennsylvania upon the property and the labor of the people.

When Mr. *Brown* had concluded, Mr. *Gilmer* of Virginia spoke against the bill. He was no party man. He was for carrying out the wishes of the people of his district under the Constitution. He was for paying his debts before he was generous; and accused the Whigs of paying court to the Executive, and humbling the majority of the States.

The House then adjourned.

In *Senate*, July 2.... Mr. *Choate* of Mass., addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Rives' amendment to Mr. Clay's Bank Bill, and in the course of his remarks, stated that unless the amendment of Mr. Rives prevailed, he *knew* they would have no Bank this session. This called up Mr. *Clay*, who demanded to know what *authority* Mr. Choate had for making such an assersion. A violent personal altercation then occurred between these two Senators, which ended in their both being called to order, and ordered to take their seats. Mr. *Archer* of Va., then rose and made a bold attack upon his colleague, Mr. Rives—and abused Gen. Jackson as an "ignorant old despot," and sneered at Mr. Jefferson as having been on all sides of all questions. Such a man to represent Virginia! The Senate adjourned, Mr. *Merrick* having the floor.

The *House*, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Land Bill. Messrs. *Pickens, Brown* of Penn., *Dean*, and *Habersham*, addressed the House in opposition to, and Messrs. *Randolph, Winthrop*, and *Cooper* of Penn., in favor of the Bill. The Committee rose and reported progress, and then adjourned, Mr. Habersham still entitled to the floor.

In *Senate*, July 3....Mr. *Woodbury* presented Resolutions from the Legislature of New Hampshire, declaring that Congress has no power to charter a National Bank, and that if one is chartered, it will be the duty of a subsequent Congress to repeal it, &c. The Bank Bill was then taken up. Mr. *Phelps* and Mr. *Bayard* spoke in favor of Mr. Rives' amendment, and Mr. *Huntington* against it.

The Senate adjourned, Mr. *Smith* of Indiana on the floor.

In the *House*, the day was again spent in discussing the Land or Distribution Bill. Mr. *Habersham* finished his speech against it, and was followed on the same side by Messrs. *Parmenter, Davis* of New York, and *McKeon*. Messrs. *Kennedy* of Md., and *Underwood* spoke in favor of the Bill. The House then adjourned, Mr. Wise having the floor.

July 5.... The *Senate* did not sit to day. In the *House*, the Land Bill was the only question touched.

Mr. *Wise* being entitled to the floor, hesitated as to whether he ought to proceed. He observed that from manifestations out of doors, and the adjournment of the Senate, he hardly expected that the House would proceed to business. However, as gentlemen had thought proper to go into Committee, he would gladly avail himself of the opportunity to give his views on the bill before them. The letter of the elder Adams, as published in the Intelligencer this morning, said their first duty, on the return of the anniversary of our glorious independence, was to return thanks to Almighty God. Now, as that anniversary had come on a Sunday, he trusted that every member had yesterday obeyed the injunction of the letter by going to church. But this was the 5th, and being a legislative day, he did not know that he could render better service to his country than by occupying the time in opposing this distribution scheme. Mr. Wise then opposed the bill on twelve points, viz:

1st. It is unequal, first, as between the new States themselves, and then between the new States and the old.

2d. As a distribution of revenue from lands it is unconstitutional, and a violation of the deeds of cession.

3d. But it is a distribution of customs, and must necessarily be so, whilst there is a deficiency in the National Treasury, and whilst the present minimum price is perpetuated by the bill.

4th. It is fundamentally and necessarily a violation of the compromise act of 1832.

5th. It is a part and parcel of the protective system of duties.

6th. It extends the power of the General Governme:t through the States to internal improvement, or any other purpose.

7th. It alienates the Federal Government and States in being. Whilst

8th. It centralizes all power in the General Government, and humbles the States with a corruption patronage.

9th. It unconstitutionally pays the debts of the individual States, instead of paying the debts and providing for the general defence of the Union.

10th. It pays the debts of States, in order to conceal from the eyes of the people the increase of taxation, substituting the means of Government for those of the States.

11th. By substituting the increase of debts in all the States, to relieve the debtor States from State taxation, it necessarily makes the people of the non-debtor States partly pay the debts of the people of the debtor States for works created by the latter, for their sole benefit, and to compete with the works of the former.

12th. It makes at once a political corruption fund for politicians to trade upon, and under the modest and virtuous pretence of preventing "*political bidding*," it puts in the whole nation, in all its parts and its whole, in this first *political bid*.

After Mr. *Wise* had concluded, the floor was assigned to Mr. Rayner, when the committee immediately rose, and at a few moments past 1, the House adjourned.

The funeral of Gen. Macomb took place at Washington, on Monday, June 28th. It was attended by the President and all the officers of Government, both Houses of Congress, the Diplomatic corps, Military and Naval officers, &c.

Mr. *Richard Rush*, of Philadelphia, has come out with a letter in favor of running Commodore Stewart for the Presidency. Mr. Rush is wrong in two things: first, he begins too soon by some years—second, he has not hit on the right man. A man may be a very good Commodore and a very poor President.—*Petersburg Statesman.*

Good—The Boston Post wants a National Bank to regulate the price of strawberries, which is, it seems, four times greater at Boston than at Philadelphia.

The Boston Courier, a paper of the "whig" school, in the course of a practical criticism of Messrs. Clay and Ewing's bank plans, says: "In looking over the details of these several plans, we are struck with the evidence of the little understanding which lawyers and leading men in politics have of banks and banking."

A Notorious Judge.—Virgil A. Stewart, some two or three years since, notorious throughout the South in connection with the "Murrell plot" for a slave insurrection, is said to be a Circuit Judge in Texas.

"Learn to Die," is the title to a work published in Boston. Better learn to *live* aright, and there will be no need of studying the art of dying.

Great belles after turning off suitable matches, frequently marry badly at last; after rejecting tulips and hyacynths, they have to put up with jonquils or butter and eggs.

"I have made a *male* contract," said the woman who had engaged to be married.

The Boston Post says: "Marriageable ladies are called *waiting* maids."

Why is a Female Seminary like the upper portion of a church? Besause it is a *gall*-ery.

Married,

In this Town, on the 7th inst., by J. B. Kerr, Esq., Mr. *Wm. Campbell* to Miss *Ann Shuman*.

In this County, on the 30th ult., by P. Morris, Esq., Mr. *Alexander Finney* to Miss *Sarah Thompson*.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy will commence at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parents and Guardians, and other friends to the institution, are respectfully, invited to attend.

S. D. N. HUTCHISON, Principal.

Mrs. H., contemplating a journey to New York immediately after the close of the Session, requests such of her patrons as reside in Town, to call and settle their respective bills for tuition, the week previous to the Examination.

June 29, 1841. 17...3w

Election of Clerks.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court, and Wardens of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes. THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—TE

Caution!

I HEREBY caution the public against trading for a note of hand, given by me to John Harris, for twenty dollars, and dated the 25th November, 1839. Said note is, or was lately, in the hands of ISAAC KRIMMINGER of Cabarrus county. I have paid it to the agent of Mr. Harris, and hold his receipt against the same, and shall certainly not pay it over again. FRANCIS VANDERBURG.

July 13, 1841. 19...3w

Return my Cane!

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the name *J. Houston* on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 29, 1841. 17...3w

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841

POETRY.

HOURS THERE WERE.

Hours there were to mem'ry dearer
Than the sunbright scenes of day;
Friends were fonder, joys were nearer,
But, alas! they've fled away!
Oh! 'twas when the moonlight playing
On the valley's silent grove,
Told the blissful hour for straying,
With my fond, my faithful love.

Oh, when evening faded mildly,
O'er the wave our bark would rove,
Then we've heard the night bird wildly
Breathe his vesper tale of love.
Songs like these my love would sing me,
Songs that warble round me yet:
Ah! but where does mem'ry lead me?—
Scenes like these I must forget.

But in dreams let love be near me,
With the joys that bloom'd before,—
Slumbering, then 'twill sweetly cheer me—
Calm to live my pleasures o'er.
Then, perhaps, some hopes may waken
In this heart depress'd with care,
And like flowers, in vale forsaken,
Live in lonely beauty there.

MISCELLANY.

PICKLES.

We find the following in an exchange paper, and give it as we find it, without vouching for its correctness. But should it prove equal to its pretensions, it must be preferable to any mode with which we are acquainted.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives an efficient method of pickling cucumbers, which he learned from an old sea captain in the West Indies. The recipe is very simple, and the superiority of picfiles cured by its directions, has been tested by many year's experience.—They are neither affected by age or climate. The following is the recipe:—"To each hundred of cucumbers put a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water sufficient to cover the whole.—Cover them tight to prevent the steam from escaping, and in this condition, let them stand for twenty-four hours. They are then to be taken out and after being wiped perfectly dry, (care being taken that the skin is not broken,) placed in the jar, in which they are to be kept. Boiling Vinegar (if spice is to be used, it should be boiled with the vinegar,) is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight and in a fortnight delicious hard pickles are produced, as green as the day they were upon the vines." The best vinegar to be used.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

A Curiosity.—A gentleman informed us a few days since, that a short time previous while in pursuit of wild turkeys in Hard county, Kentucky, in company with a friend, they discovered on the summit of a knoll or elevation, a large hole, that would admit a man's body without much difficulty. Curiosity led them to make preparations, and by an accession they entered this mysterious place. At the depth of about 60 feet they found themselves in a subterranean cave or room, apparently cut out of solid rock, which appeared to be 16 or 18 feet square. Our informant was the first that entered the room, and he was not a little surprised that the first object which met his eye was a human skull, with all the teeth entire. Upon farther examination, it was found that the whole place was filled with skeletons of men, women and children.

Under the small aperture through which they descended, the place was perfectly dry and the bones in a state of preservation. An entire skeleton of the human body was obtained. They concluded to examine how deep the bones lay, and penetrated through them in one place between four and seven feet, but found them equally plentiful as on the top; but there seemed to rise an offensive effluvia as they approached where it was a little damp. There was no outlet to the room, and a large snake which appeared to be perfectly docile, passed around the room several times while they were in it. The discovery is a subject for the speculation of philosophers with regard to the period and circumstances attending this charnel house.

Central Watchtower.

If the Cincinnati Enquirer is to be believed—and there is no good reason why it should not be—the Council of the "Queen City" has agreed upon a notable plan for lighting its streets, with but small expense. It is really consoling to discover the occasional proofs of the existence of more than ordinary ingenuity in these hard times. The Enquirer says:

"Every body has been complaining of dark streets and wondering why the city was not lighted. The thing is now to be all set right. Our new Council have discovered a most ingenious way of lighting the city. What do you think, reader, it is? Why, they have passed an ordinance that each licensed coffee house shall set up a lamp post in front and keep it lighted at night. In order to accomplish the object, they license enough of coffee houses to light the city. Verily they are a most ingenious set of city guardians! When a grog drinker, or a julep sipper goes into a coffee house, he may indulge in no small self gratulation upon the amount of light he distributes to the city. He lightens his understanding—he lightens his character and he lightens the streets! His fellow citizens may look upon him as a great enlightener!"

Romance of real Life.—"Some years ago," says a foreign journal, "the captain of a Corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood cutter, residing in the neighborhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an island in the South seas, wholly regardless of what might befall her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage monarch of the Island who became enamored of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne and at his death left her sole sovereign of his dominions. By a European vessel, which recently touched at the Island, the poor wood-cutter has received intelligence of his wife. She sent him presents of such vast value, that he will probably be one of the wealthiest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court."

A Bite.—"Here, fellow, hold this horse!" "Does he kick?" "Does he kick! no! Take hold of him." "Does he bite?" "Bite! no! Take hold of the bridle, I say. "Does it take two to hold him?" "No!" "*Then hold him yourself.*"

The man who pretends to know what he is profoundly ignorant of, never gets credit for knowing any thing.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday the 19th of July next*, the following property, to wit:

The balance of the Stock of

DRY-GOODS;

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE;

HORSES, CATTLE,

Hogs, and Sheep;

ALSO,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, Corn, and Bacon,

And various other productions of the Farm;

FARMING TOOLS

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned....*Terms* made known on the day of sale.

BENJ. MORROW,
Admr. with the Will annexed.

June 29, 1841. 17...ts

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given; and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to pay cost, as the situation of the Estate is such as to require prompt payments.

B. MORROW, Adm., &c.

June 29, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Concord, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1841.

A.	Gorman. Henry S.
Alexander Abram	H.
B.	Holebrooks William
Brown Alfred	Harris Richard
Barnhart Jesse	Hamilton Mrs. Mary Z.
Bartia Charles	K. L.
Bradshaw Amelia	Kimbill Harris
Boshell Dr. John E.	Leafard John F. W.
Briggs Oliver.	Lee C.
C.	M. N.
Cook William	Moore Thomas R.
Carson R. C.	Motley Ransom
D.	McCaleb Hugh S.
Daves S. W.	McLure John
Davee John	Nicholson Wm. F.
F.	P. R.
Fisher George	Phifer Martin
Fisher John	Rodgers Seth.
Foard Joseph G.	S. W.
G.	Sossaman Daniel
Gilmer James S.	Williams Miss Mary Ann
Goodman Levi.	

THOS. S. HENDERSON, P. M.

18—3.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open he most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—Y

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 20th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	$1
" 6 copies do	5
" 12 do do	10
" 25 do do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.	
" 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands,	BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,)	GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga	WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c.	TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid*; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.